

Research Statement

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I'm broadly interested in blockchain and cryptocurrencies. My research mainly covers the techniques from applied cryptography and distributed computing systems and focuses on the core components (structure, consensus, smart contract, etc.) and fundamental properties (security, scalability, applicability, etc.) of blockchain systems. Currently, I'm working on the topics listed below.

Blockchain scalability. Limitations on low performance and poor scalability of blockchain systems retard their adoptions and applications. One of the main reasons comes from their linear-structured designs (such as in Bitcoin, Ethereum). Linear-sequenced blocks result in severe consumption of resources because only one block in each round will be deemed as valid/confirmed among many competitive blocks. To solve such issues, we explore the Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)-based techniques. These systems, instead, structure transactions/blocks in the form of graphs. Multiple blocks can be accepted at the same time. The promise of DAG-based blockchain systems is to enable fast confirmation (complete transactions within million seconds) and high scalability (attach transactions in parallel) without significantly compromising security. My researches in this line includes the overview of existing systems [WYC20], simulations of typical projects [WCY20] [WWC20], and innovative improvements [WL21].

Blockchain security analysis. Blockchain security includes many aspects that can be classified by its components. My work focuses on its core component – consensus mechanisms/protocols. Consensus provides a powerful means of establishing agreement as to the network's current state, and it is critical for maintaining the consistency of states and long-lasting operation of entire systems. Many *in-the-wild* projects propose their customized consensus protocols, but most of them have not been strictly proved. My research in this line contains the security analysis on variety types of protocols, covering BFT-style protocols [W⁺20][WLC21], DAG-based consensus [WWC20], and PoX-style protocols like proof-of-authority (PoA).

Privacy-preserving techniques. Blockchain provides a completely transparent environment for deploying distributed applications. The states of the protocols are publicly accessible by any participant that may include malicious users. An adversary may keep tracing an account with a huge amount of coins, and obtain its linkage towards real identities through offline activities. Simply pseudonym provided in traditional ways (e.g., addresses) is insufficient. The absence of privacy protection of user identification and sensitive information

limits the usage of an entire range of applications that rely on privacy. My researches in this line explore multiple ways of enhancing privacy, both on transaction and (smart contract) states. The main approach is to leverage crypto-techniques such as homomorphic encryption (HE) [WQHX17][WCX21] certificate encryption (CBE) [WLWG], public key infrastructure (PKI) [QHW⁺20], and hardware-assisted environments (e.g. TEE) [LWZ⁺21][LWL⁺20]. Further, my work also explores the applications of confidential blockchain in real scenarios like electronic bills [WH⁺20].

Blockchain economics (DeFi/NFT/FinTech). Blockchain shapes finance by removing central financial intermediaries that provide financial instruments (e.g. exchanges, central banks, and brokerages). By smart contracts, the blockchain-based form of finance obtains plenty of advanced properties such as decentralization, automation, tractability, transparency, and non-repudiation. Also, it stimulates a lot of prevailing concepts like FinTech, DeFi, ICO, NFT, etc. However, many challenges still exist when facing real-world financial scenarios that require liquidity, interoperability, and high-level security. Currently, my research of this line [WLWC21] explores state-of-the-art NFT solutions, an emerging market used to trade/auction/exchange digital properties and collectible like stamps, art, music, video, or even virtual animals.

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